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# YELLOWSTONE

## NATIONAL PARK



Burlington  
Route



## The Low Cost of a Complete Tour Through Yellowstone Park Will Surprise You

Any representative named on Page 48 will promptly supply details as to through fares and make all arrangements for your complete trip.

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The ideal and complete tour of the Park is—in Gardiner—out Cody Road (through the Buffalo Bill country—the land you will never forget), because in no other way can the visitor gain the advantage of viewing the thrilling scenes between these gateways and the Park proper, or see the wonders within the Park in the order of their importance. Nature's grand climax comes where it belongs. Ask anyone who has made the trip.

### All-Expense Tours Within the Park

Meals and lodgings at the hotels, and automobile transportation for standard 4½-days tour..... \$54.00  
Meals and lodgings at the permanent camps, and automobile transportation for standard 4½-days tour..... 45.00

Boundless opportunities for rest, recreation and the viewing of Nature's wonders, suggest that additional time be spent in the Park, if time permits, paying as you go for the additional meals and lodgings.

*To the American People:*

With a lavish hand nature has moulded throughout our land the most magnificent and awe-inspiring scenery surpassing in beauty and grandeur that offered by any foreign country. These spots—our national parks—have been set aside by the American government to be maintained untouched by the inroads of modern civilization so that you and your children may enjoy them. Roads have been built through deep-cut canyons, across towering mountain ranges, beside rippling streams filled with fighting trout, and into primal forests. Hotels and camps have been erected to provide comfortable accommodations in the most distant and inaccessible places. Free camp grounds have been provided for those who wish to bring their own equipment and camp out. These unspoiled bits of native America are for you. They are the playgrounds and the recreation parks of the people. To visit them is to inspire pride and make more real your love for America. In the name of the government I invite you to be its guest.

*Hubert Work*

*Secretary of the Interior.*





# An Appreciation of Yellowstone National Park

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Mississippi Bubble," "54-40 or Fight," "The Way to the West," etc.



OUR great National Parks are sections of the old American wilderness preserved practically unchanged. They are as valuable, acre for acre, as the richest farm lands. They feed the spirit, the soul, the character of America.

Who can measure the value, even to-day, of a great national reserve such as the Yellowstone Park? In twenty years it will be beyond all price, for in twenty years we shall have no wild America. The old days are gone forever. Their memories are ours personally. We ought personally to understand, to know, to prize and cherish them.

Of all the National Parks Yellowstone is the wildest and most universal in its appeal. There is more to see there—more different sorts of things, more natural wonders, more strange and curious things, more scope, more variety—a longer list of astonishing sights—than any half dozen of the other parks combined could offer. Daily new, always strange, ever full of change, it is the circus park, Nature's continuous Coney Island. It is the most human and the most popular of all the parks.

But Yellowstone is more, and very much more, than that, especially in its new and vastly enlarged form to-day. As it now is constituted, it is the noblest sweep of unspoiled and yet fully accessible mountain country to be found within or without our National Park limits. Here, indeed, you may see the ROCKIES and as you look there will arise in your soul the phrase, "As it was in the Beginning!" Happily also follows the remainder of the choral chant, "Is now, and ever shall be!" What price can you put on that?

Yellowstone is at once the easiest, the most feasible, the most human of all the parks, and also the wildest and least changed. No other park, and no other mountain region within our borders, holds such numbers, or such numbers of species, of native American big game.

The bears of Yellowstone have made it famous, as has its Painted Canyon. Its vast elk herds—the last hope of that species in America—have no like anywhere in our country now. The bighorn sheep, rarest and wildest of our big game animals, still lives its old life there. The wise and busy beaver builds its dams as it always did. The antelope still may be seen—shadowy, fleet. The two species of American deer still thrive. Lastly, there still are to be seen some

hundreds of the noblest of all our wild animals, the bison; a herd larger now than it was when, in the winter of 1894, the writer of these lines explored Yellowstone Park on ski and made public the danger then existing of the extinction of the wild bison at the hands of ruthless winter hunters.

Who can measure the value of these native treasures? Where else can you see them? What other country, what other printed page, can teach you so much as a week's reading of Nature's page here?

And you may travel and live in perfect comfort! That is almost the most astonishing thing about Yellowstone. You may photograph a wild bear and eat a course dinner within the same hour. You perhaps may see the buffalo from your seat in a comfortable touring car. You may see the Canyon and geysers and the Grand Tetons and a dozen bold mountain lakes and streams and yet sleep in as good a bed as you left at home. Literally, the world has nothing like this. Other parks have one attraction—several; but none has all these. And no discomfort or danger or weariness will mar your day's delights.

I know the Yellowstone—why should I not, who have seen its last corners, summer and winter? I have fought for its elk, its buffalo, its trout, its wider-flung boundaries. I know it and love it all. So will you love it when you know it. And you ought to know it. That is part of your education as an American, as well as one of your American privileges in pleasuring.

Thank God, you Americans, that Yellowstone is now and ever shall be—your own! Thank God that there you still can see a part of the old West—your own West—as it was in the Beginning!

*G. L. Leonard*



Yellowstone's Holdup Bear





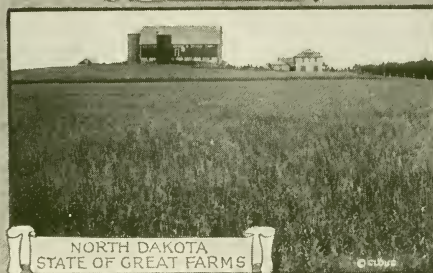
ALONG THE BURLINGTON'S MISSISSIPPI RIVER SCENIC LINE  
CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS



LEAVING THE TWIN CITIES



MINNESOTA'S  
LAKE-PARK REGION  
IS BEAUTIFUL



NORTH DAKOTA  
STATE OF GREAT FARMS

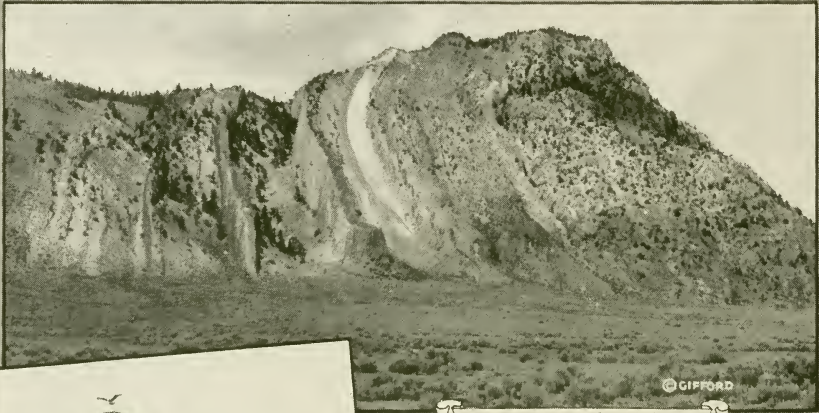


IN THE  
MONTANA ROCKIES

A FEW OF THE MANY EYE-DELIGHTING SCENES EN ROUTE  
VIA BURLINGTON NORTHERN PACIFIC







© GIFFORD

THE DEVIL'S SLIDE  
NEAR GARDINER GATEWAY



© HAYNES

EAGLE'S NEST ROCK-  
GARDINER RIVER CANYON



© CURTIS

STAGE COACH IN WHICH PRESIDENT  
ARTHUR TOURED THE PARK



© CURTIS

CONVENTION HALL AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS



# Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone is the pre-eminent sight-seeing tour of the world. It is the largest and most famous of American parks.

Yellowstone was created a national park by act of Congress, in 1872. The Park proper is about 62 miles long from north to south, 54 miles wide, and has an area of 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,270 acres. It is in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The Park is an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains and has an average elevation above sea level ranging from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

There is nothing in all the world like Yellowstone National Park. You can't make it relative, because there is no standard of comparison. It is the real wonderland, embracing an aggregation of fantastic phenomena as weird as it is wild and remarkable. It contains geysers, mud volcanoes, mineral springs, exquisitely colored pools, and similar manifestations of Nature. There are found here 4,000 hot springs, large and small; 100 geysers, big and little. It has many rushing rivers and charming lakes, well filled with trout. It has waterfalls of great height and large volume. It has dense forests of pine, spruce, fir, cedar, poplar and aspen, with occasionally a dwarf maple and a thicket of willows. It has areas of petrified forests with trunks standing. A wide variety of wild flowers of brilliant hues grow in profusion. It has canyons of sublimity, one of which presents an unequalled spectacle of golden colors. Its immense area affords safe refuge for the animals of the wild. Nearly 200 different kinds of birds have been noted here. The hotels rank with the best resort hotels to be found anywhere. The permanent camps offer all the enjoyable features of camp life, without its discomforts.

Thus it will be noted that it is a mistake to associate Yellowstone with geysers alone. While the Yellowstone geysers have no counterpart in the rest of the world, without the geysers the Yellowstone watershed alone, with its glowing canyon, would be worthy of a national park. Were there also no canyon, the scenic wilderness and its incomparable wealth of wild animal life would be worthy of the national park. The personality of the Yellowstone is three-fold. The hot-water manifestations are worth a close examination; the canyon, a study and education in itself, merits a profound study; the park, as a whole, deserves an entire season.

A plan for the addition to Yellowstone Park of an area of 1,265 square miles, south of and adjoining the Park, is pending. This extension will include the craggy, serrated granite peaks of the Teton Range, Jackson Lake, all of the rugged scenic lands north of the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River, including the valleys of Pilgrim and Pacific creeks to Two Ocean Pass; also the canyons, lakes, and forests of the Upper Yellowstone and the Thorofare Basin. The inclusion of this territory will give Yellowstone a stupendous exhibit of mountain scenery, which is comparable to the finest in the world.

As a place for one to spend as many weeks as may be possible during the heated months, no spot in this country excels Yellowstone. Its elevation above sea level—an average of 7,500 feet—its location in the heart of the American Rockies amid some of the earth's most inspiring scenery, combined with the extreme purity of the atmosphere, the tonic and exhilarating effect of the mountain climate,



JUPITER TERRACE



MINERVA TERRACE



CLEOPATRA TERRACE



ANGEL TERRACE

THE MAGNIFICENTLY-COLORED AND FANTASTICALLY CARVED TERRACES AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS



the fine character of the hotels and camps, the good roads and trails affording the most interesting motor and horseback rides, the excellent trout fishing, the mountain climbing, the weird scenery, the wild animals—all make up the ensemble of an ideal vacation experience. The Park is absolutely unique and original; to see it once means a desire to see it again. It grows on one, and many revisit it year after year. Remember, Yellowstone Park is yours.

### AN INVIGORATING CLIMATE

The elevation, together with the corresponding equable temperatures, the pure waters, and the health-laden breezes from the pine forests, is sufficient explanation of the Park's nearly-perfect climate. During the tourist season the mean average temperatures range from 54° to 64°, with a maximum of 88°.

With days that are comfortable and sunshiny, but never hot and oppressive, inviting opportunity for every kind of healthful recreation; with nights that are always cool, conducive to sound sleep, nothing is wanting to make a week, a month, or a season here everything that an outing should be. Those who spend any considerable time in the Park and engage in fishing, hiking or horseback riding, motoring or boating, will receive big dividends in both pleasure and health.

### THE TERRACED MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

At Mammoth Hot Springs, near Gardiner Gateway, hot waters heavily charged with lime have built up tier upon tier of white terraces which the algae-laden waters color faint tints of red, yellow, blue, and pink. Each terrace carries basins, elaborately carved and fretted, which, when their springs run dry, merge into the great hills of white formation, while new basins form upon their edges. These terraces engulf

trees. They form an astonishing spectacle.

Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, and Hymen terraces, Orange Spring, the White Elephant, Angel Terrace, and the Devil's Kitchen are the most important attractions. Liberty Cap, a monument-like shaft, was perhaps once embodied in a terrace. Because it was of harder rock-like material, the erosion which washed away its surrounding formation has left it standing. A similar but smaller shaft near-by is known as the Giant's Thumb.

There are rides, walks, and drives about the springs. The mouth of Boiling River, and the canyon and Osprey Fall of the Middle Gardiner River behind Bunsen Peak, are all within walking distance; they also can be reached by horseback or by automobile.

The general panorama at Mammoth Hot Springs is one of the most striking in the Park. The steaming, tinted terraces and Fort Yellowstone near-by; the long, palisaded escarpment of Mount Everts to the east; the dominating presence of Bunsen Peak to the south, with the Gardiner Canyon and the distant elevations of the Mount Washburn group; the rugged slopes of Terrace Mountain to the west, and the distant peaks of the Snowy Range to the north—all together form a surrounding landscape of wonderful beauty and contrast.

Mammoth is the capital of the Yellowstone. Here are the offices of administration, the park post office, the Government information bureau and museum, the headquarters of hotel, camp and transportation companies. Here one finds just the intimate information and the opportunity for preliminary study that is needed to make the Park trip most understandable and most worth while. Here the Government has preserved the most allur-



*Copyrighted by Haynes, St. Paul*

The Giant Geyser Hurls a Column of Water from 200 to 250 Feet in the Air,  
for a Period of One Hour, at Intervals of from 6 to 14 Days.



ing of the Park's flowers. One may learn, too, of the animals, the fish, the geological formations, the trees and plants soon to be seen. Here, also, the Government has provided a hall for the holding of small conventions—larger conventions being accommodated in the commodious lounge of the hotel or the new assembly hall at the camp.

WHERE GEYSERS FROLIC

Nature has lavished her most extraordinary gifts on the region of the Yellowstone. Here are wild woodland, carpeted with vari-colored wild flowers, crystal rivers, thundering cataracts, gorgeous canyons, sparkling cascades, birds and animals, small and large; but of all its wonders none is so unusual, so startling, so weird, as the geysers. Once seen, the memory and mystery of them will forever linger. The Yellowstone geysers are renowned the world over, because of their size, power, number, and variety of action.

The more prominent geysers are confined to three basins, lying near each other in the middle west zone. Other hot water manifestations occur in all parts of the Park. Marvelously-colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena are frequent. The geysers exhibit a large variety of character and action. Many, like Old Faithful, spout at more or less regular intervals; some of the other large ones play at irregular intervals of days, weeks, or months; some small ones play every few minutes. Some burst upward with immense power; others hurl streams at angles or bubble and foam.

The Lone Star Geyser, just off the road from Upper Basin to Thumb, has one of the most beautiful cones. It plays sixty feet in the air for ten minutes, at intervals of forty minutes.

The most important geysers and springs are listed below.

NORRIS BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Growler	Steam vent		
Constant	15-35	5 to 15 sec.	20 to 55 sec.
Congress Pool	Large boiling spring		
Echinus	30	3 min.	45 to 50 min.
Emerald Pool	Beautiful hot spring		
Hurricane	6-8		Continuous
Minute Man	8-15	15 to 30 sec.	1 to 3 min. at times
Monarch	100-125	6 min.	Irregular
New Crater	6-25	1 to 4 min.	2 to 5 min.
Valentine	60	15 to 60 min.	Irregular
Whirligig	10-15	10 sec.	Irregular

LOWER BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Warrior	Few feet		Continuous
White Dome	40	1 min.	40 to 60 min.
Clepsydra	10-40	Short	3 min.
Fountain Geyser	75	10 min.	2 hours.
Great Fountain	75-150	45 to 60 min.	8 to 12 hrs.
Mammoth			
Paint Pots	Basin of boiling clay		
Prismatic Lake	250 by 400 feet; remarkable coloring		
Turquoise Spring	100 feet in diameter		

UPPER BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Artemisia	50	10 to 15 min.	24 to 30 hrs.
Atomizer	2		12 hrs.
Beehive	200	6 to 8 min.	Irregular
Castle	50-75	30 min.	80 to 90 min.
Daisy	70	3 min.	Irregular
Giant	15-25	10 min.	6 to 14 days
Giantess	200-250	1 hour	10 to 20 days
Grand	150-200	12 to 36 hrs.	10 to 12 hrs.
Grotto	200	15 to 30 min.	2 to 5 hrs.
Jewel	20-30	Varies	5 min.
Lion	5-20	1 min.	Irregular
Lioness	50-60	2 to 4 min.	Irregular
Mortar	80-100	10 min.	Irregular
Old Faithful	30	4 to 6 min.	8 to 15 hrs.
Oblong	20-40	7 min.	60 to 80 min.
Riverside	120-170	4 min.	6 to 7 hrs.
Sawmill	80-100	15 min.	Irregular
Spasmotic	20-35	1 to 3 hrs.	Irregular
Sponge	4	20 to 60 min.	3 min.
Turban	20-40	1 min.	Irregular

Notable Springs—Black Sand, Chinaman, Emerald Pool, Morning Glory, Punch Bowl, Sponge, Sunset Lake.



GABLE GEYSER



CONE OF  
CASTLE  
GEYSER



CONE OF  
LONE STAR  
GEYSER



CRATER OF OBLONG GEYSER



LIBERTY CAP—CONE OF  
AN EXTINCT GEYSER



Yellowstone has more geysers than all the rest of the world. Some are literal volcanoes of water. To translate this into volume we will use Old Faithful as an example. According to observations made by the United States Geological Survey, this most famous of all geysers hurls in the air every sixty to eighty minutes a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day. This would supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

## GRAND CANYON AND GREAT FALL

The Grand Canyon is the climax of the Yellowstone.

The canyon is vast. A cross-section in the largest part measures 2,000 feet at the top and 200 feet at the bottom, with 1,200 feet of depth. The Upper Fall is 109 feet, the Lower or Great Fall, 308 feet, in height. The canyon and Lower Fall—a composite picture—are seen to the best advantage from Artist Point and Inspiration Point.

The following quotations describe as well as words can, this awe-inspiring wonder:

Lieut. G. C. Doane, U. S. A., in charge of the military escort of the Washburn Government expedition of 1870, wrote:

"There are perhaps other canyons longer and deeper than this one, but surely none combining such grandeur and immensity and peculiarity of formation and profusion of volcanic or chemical phenomena. The combinations of metallic lustres in the coloring of walls are truly wonderful, surpassing, doubtless, anything of the kind on the face of the globe."

Rudyard Kipling wrote: "All that I can say is that without warn-

ing or preparation I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fish-hawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon and silver-grey in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs—men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green. The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that Nature had already laid there.

Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that canyon as we went out very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that hung the deepest deeps of all."

The famous artist Moran said: "Its beautiful tints are beyond the reach of human art." And General Sherman, referring to Moran's painting of the canyon, added: "The painting by Moran in the Capitol is good, but painting and words are unequal to the subject."

Folsom, connected with the private expedition of '69, and who first wrote of the canyon, said: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of Nature's handiwork."

## A WILD ANIMAL REFUGE

The Yellowstone National Park is perhaps the largest and certainly the most successful wild-animal refuge in the world. For this reason it offers an exceptional field for nature study.



PUNCH BOWL



HANDKERCHIEF POOL, SOMETIMES CALLED THE 'LAUNDRY' GEYSER



ONE OF THE MANY MYSTERIOUS, STEAMING POOLS



PAINT POTS



OVERFLOW FROM EXCELSIOR GEYSER



The increase in the number of wild animals in the Park is very noticeable; this because of the careful protection, afforded them. Hunting is prohibited, except with a camera, and this is encouraged. Besides many bears and buffalo, there are antelope, mountain sheep, whitetail and mule deer, and elk. These animals are harmless when no attempt is made to annoy or interfere with them. They may not always be seen by the visitors in the automobiles which travel the main highways daily during the season, but the quiet watcher on the near-by trails may often see deer and bear and elk and antelope, and he may even see mountain sheep, moose, and buffalo by journeying on foot or by horseback near their retreats.

The summer season in the Park is the vacation period for bears. Morning and evening a few of the many bears in the Park frequent the vicinity of the hotels and camps and wax fat and sleek upon the refuse. Watching these bears feed is one of the early evening diversions. Often a grizzly may be seen among them.

Only twenty-five buffalo had been left by hunters when protection laws were passed in 1896. These have increased now to about 900. They are in two herds. The larger, miscalled the "tame herd," because it is somewhat under control by the rangers, lives in the upper Lamar Valley, where visitors may easily find it. Approach is over a good motor road. During the summer tourist season, a few of these are driven into pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs so as to be visible to the tourists. The so-called "wild herd" roams the wilderness round about Yellowstone Lake.

There are also about 600 moose in the Park, and they are increasing in number. Some are to be seen

around the southeast arm of Yellowstone Lake and on Hell-roaring Creek. Others are to be found in the Beckler River country in the southwest corner of the Park. Occasionally one or more may be seen by tourists near the main road of the Park, far from their favorite haunts.

The beaver, once so important a part of animal life in the West, are also rapidly increasing. Almost every stream shows signs of their presence. On Swan Lake flats, in Hayden Valley and near Tower Fall there are several colonies. The ponds are easily seen by tourists who visit the locality. There are also some beside the Tower Fall road, near Mammoth Hot Springs.

Of birds there are between 150 and 200 species—geese, ducks, pelicans, gulls, eagles, hawks, owls, night hawks, ravens, Rocky Mountain jays, tanagers, bluebirds, water ouzels, blackbirds, meadow larks, robins, and others.

## EXCURSIONS ON YELLOWSTONE LAKE

Yellowstone Lake, elevation 7,741 feet, is a large sheet of water, of irregular form, its shores heavily wooded and indented. It is of great depth and twenty miles across. The Absaroka Range of snow-capped mountains rises from its edge to altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet. On the shore of the lake at the West Arm, there are highly colored paint pots and many hot pools. From the lake the mountain scenery of the Park is seen to exceptional advantage. There are attractive camping and outing spots on the lake shore and in the neighboring mountains. Numerous motor boat trips may be made. Among these are trips to the southeast arm of the lake, where one may see the pelicans on Molly Island; a trip to the south arm of



HERD OF ANTELOPE



BEAVER HUT

BEARS AT LUNCH



TEACHING A WOODCHUCK TO SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE



BUFFALO HERD



the lake, also to Flat Mountain Arm, and another one to Steamboat Point. Small motor and rowboats are available for these excursions. A speed boat operating between the Thumb and Lake Hotel, meets the regular park-tour automobiles, offering visitors a pleasant diversion during the journey around the Park. The charge for this lake trip is \$2.50 per person. Tickets should be purchased at Old Faithful Inn or Camp.

### FISHING ALWAYS GOOD

Fishing in Yellowstone is exceptionally good. Visitors who do not take their own fishing tackle can supply themselves at any of the hotels or camps upon payment of a small rental.

Yellowstone is a paradise for the expert angler. Almost any of a hundred streams can be successfully whipped by an adept, while an amateur can catch lake trout near the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. No license is required.

### HUNDREDS OF MILES OF TRAILS

The advent of motors in Yellowstone reduces the time formerly required to travel between points, and permits the visitor to spend more of his time in viewing individual points of interest. To fill these new needs the National Park Service is developing the trail system, and several hundred miles of trails are now available for the horseback rider and hiker. These trails lead into the remote scenic sections of the Park, out to streams and lakes teeming with fish, far away into the foothills of the Absaroka Range where the wild buffalo browse, and into other regions of strange geological formations. Persons desiring to travel on the trails without the service of a guide, should make careful inquiry

at the office of the superintendent or the nearest ranger stations before starting, and procure and study the Government topographical map.

Saddle horses and guides for saddle trips are available for guests of the hotels and camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, and Grand Canyon, at reasonable rates.

### FOSSIL FORESTS

The fossil forests cover an extensive area in the northern part of the Park, being especially abundant along the west side of the Lamar River about ten miles above its junction with the Yellowstone. This region is most conveniently reached by a side trip (horseback) from Camp Roosevelt.

The late General H. M. Chittenden, the foremost authority on Yellowstone National Park, thus described these petrified trees: "The tourists may see upon the slopes of Specimen Ridge, side by side, the living and the dead, the little conifers of present growth, and the gigantic trunks of unknown species which flourished there eons ago. Some of the petrifications are perfect. Roots, bark, parts showing incipient decay, worm holes, leaves—all are preserved with absolute fidelity. The rings of annual growth may be counted, and these indicate for the large trees an age of not less than 500 years. Some of the stumps are fully ten feet in diameter. Here and there the ponderous roots stand imbedded in the rock face of the cliff, where erosion has not yet undermined them. Some hollow trees show interiors beautifully lined with holocrystalline quartz. How long it took each growth to reach maturity; how long it flourished afterward before destruction; and how long the several lava flows suspended vegetable growth, are matters largely conjectural."



LAKE HOTEL



MAMMOTH HOTEL



OLD FAITHFUL INN



GRAND CANYON HOTEL



## A VERITABLE FLOWER GARDEN

The Yellowstone is the botanist's domain. The whole Park is a veritable flower garden, its coloring changing with the advancing season. Specimens of the most delicate lowland flowers are found in close proximity to fields of snow.

Authorities estimate that forest and plant growth cover fully 84 per cent of the entire area of the Park. In these forests are pine, fir, balsam, spruce, cedar, poplar, and aspen, with occasionally a dwarf maple and a thicket of willows.

## HOTELS AND PERMANENT CAMPS

Visitors have the choice of service at hotels or permanent camps. All service is under the supervision of the Government and is maintained at a high standard at rates fixed by the Government.

The hotels are modernly equipped, spacious and highly individualistic.

The permanent camps are, in effect, comfortably furnished villages of tent-bungalows set among the pine trees. Each camp consists of central service buildings and scores of cozy sleeping lodges.

All hotels and permanent camps are situated with special reference to their convenience for sightseeing.

The hotel and the permanent camp at Mammoth Hot Springs are near the colored terraces, Liberty Cap, and historic Fort Yellowstone; Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Camp, at the Upper Geyser Basin, are near Old Faithful and other big Geysers; opposite, and but a trifle farther away, are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness and Cub Geysers; down the valley the Castle Geyser is in plain view and the eruptions of the Grand, Giant, Artemisia, and River-

side Geysers can be seen. A particular feature of the Inn is a large searchlight on top of the building, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods. The Grand Canyon Hotel is on the west side of the Grand Canyon, within easy walking distance of the Great Fall and Lookout Point. The Canyon Camp is on the opposite side of the Grand Canyon, near Artist Point. Camp Roosevelt, on Lost Creek, in the Tower Fall region (where President Roosevelt camped in 1903), faces Junction Butte in the angle between the Yellowstone and Lamar Rivers, several miles farther north.

Old Faithful Inn, at Upper Geyser Basin, the original of all the rustic hotels in our National Parks, has become one of the most popular hotels in the country. It is a striking structure of logs and boulders. The lobby is 75 feet square, and 92 feet high to the peak of the roof, with balconies around three sides. A massive stone chimney, with a fireplace on each side—four fireplaces in all—is a feature of this room. It is delightfully furnished in a style in keeping with its architecture.

On the shore of Yellowstone Lake is the Lake Hotel. It is an imposing colonial home, with huge columned porches, where 500 or 600 guests can be conveniently housed—a "homey" place where visitors love to linger.

The Grand Canyon Hotel is one of the finest and most completely equipped of resorts. It is original and stately, 640 feet long by 415 feet wide. The main feature of the hotel is the lounge. This is 175 feet long by 84 feet wide. The sides are practically all plate glass.

Orchestras play in all hotels at dinner hours and in the evenings.



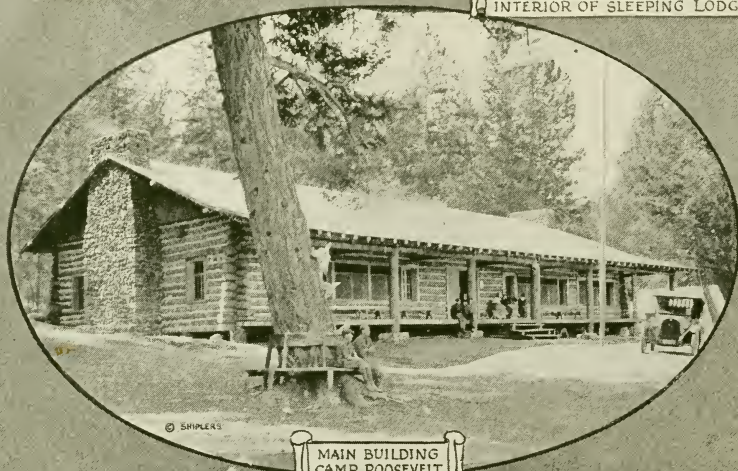
LAKE CAMP



INTERIOR OF CAMP DINING ROOM



INTERIOR OF SLEEPING LODGE



MAIN BUILDING  
CAMP ROOSEVELT



Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of \$6.50 a day at hotels, American plan.

"Camping" in Yellowstone is a term which is likely to be misleading. These large, permanent summer camps are not "camps" in the usual sense. They afford all of the enjoyable features of camp life without any of its characteristic hardships. The sleeping lodges are wainscoted in wood to a height of four feet, with canvas sides and asbestos roofs. Each lodge has wooden doors with locks and screened windows. The lodges are heated by wood-burning stoves and furnished with full-size, comfortable beds. The food, wholesome, varied, and well cooked, is served family style in large dining halls. It is camping par excellence.

At these camps emphasis is placed on out-of-doors entertainment. A feature of the early evening is the camp fire—a pyramid of burning, crackling pine logs in the glow of which the guests sing, eat pop corn, and participate in impromptu entertainments.

At all permanent camps dancing and other amusements may be enjoyed.

Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of \$4.50 a day at camps, American plan.

Camp Roosevelt, although located on the main "loop" road and accessible to passengers making the regular Park tour, is off the beaten path and is not included in the "four-and-one-half-days" trip through Yellowstone Park. It is a stop-over station, convenient for those who desire to prolong their stay in the Park, fishing, taking trail trips, seeing the petrified forest, the beavers at work, the buffalo herd, or merely resting in the seclusion of this

forest-clad, mountain-surrounded spot. The charge for accommodations is \$4.50 per day, American plan.

## SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS

Yellowstone Park Forest-and-Trail Camp for boys and young men (Prof. Alvin G. Whitney, Syracuse University, Director) is located between Tower Fall and Camp Roosevelt. This camp-school specializes in natural history, forestry, and wilderness sports, conducting expeditions on horseback and on foot from the home camp to all the chief features of the Park and out into the surrounding National Forests. The headquarters camp is beautifully situated on heights overlooking the Yellowstone River and Lamar Valley, in the haunts of the chief big game herds of the country. The staff comprises naturalists, foresters and artists, under whose guidance the boys have a most thrilling experience trailing and photographing the wild game, and studying the forests, flowers, and birds of the region. The fishing and distant camping excursions are a constant lure. Among the more thrilling trips are those to Grasshopper Glacier, Yellowstone Lake, and the Teton Mountains. Season, July 1 to August 20. For further information, address Yellowstone Camps Company, Livingston, Mont.

## MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, under contract with the Government, operates a transportation line between the Park entrances and the various hotels, camps, and points of interest. The standard equipment for these tours consists of high-powered 7- and 10-passenger automobiles (tops up or down, at option of passengers), built to fit the necessities of Yellowstone travel. They move on regular schedules. Stop-overs, without ex-



MOONLIGHT ON  
YELLOWSTONE LAKE

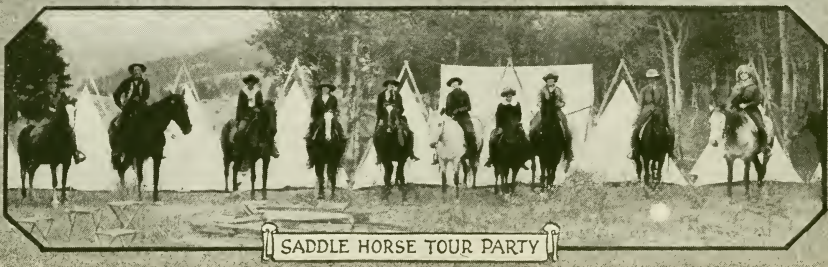
© CURTIS



OFFICIAL YELLOWSTONE  
PARK TRANSPORTATION  
COMPANY AUTOMOBILE



JACKSON LAKE AND TETON MOUNTAINS



SADDLE HORSE TOUR PARTY



tra charge, may be procured from the Transportation Company.

Visitors traveling in small parties and desiring the exclusive use of an automobile for the Park tour may so arrange. Minimum charge, five full fares plus \$25.00 per day, from time car is taken until released.

The number of cars available for this "private" service is limited and advance notice of date of arrival, gateway at which the Park will be entered, and the number in the party, should be given to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. Six-passenger touring cars may be obtained almost any time, for short local trips around the various hotels and camps; maximum rate, \$6.00 per hour.

The automobile trip through the Park is one of ever-changing variety. Each day's journey unfolds new enjoyments. The landscape changes with amazing suddenness. Each wonder spot seems but the prelude to something more inspiring.

The Government has spent large sums of money to perfect the roads; they are sprinkled and maintained in good condition. Also within recent years it has expended more than \$2,000,000 in various betterments.

#### 14-DAY SADDLE HORSE TOURS

Two complete tours of Yellowstone by saddle horse have been arranged for this season. These tours will be personally conducted over the new "Howard Eaton Trail" which not only includes all the regular scenic features, but opens up a hundred miles of out-of-the-way and out-of-the-ordinary mountain scenery and wild life adventure. Cost, including every necessary expense, except laundry—members providing their own riding habits, \$175.00. Both tours begin and end at Mammoth.

#### SIDE TRIPS FROM STOP-OVER PLACES

Many short and inexpensive trips are available from the principal stop-over places in the Park.

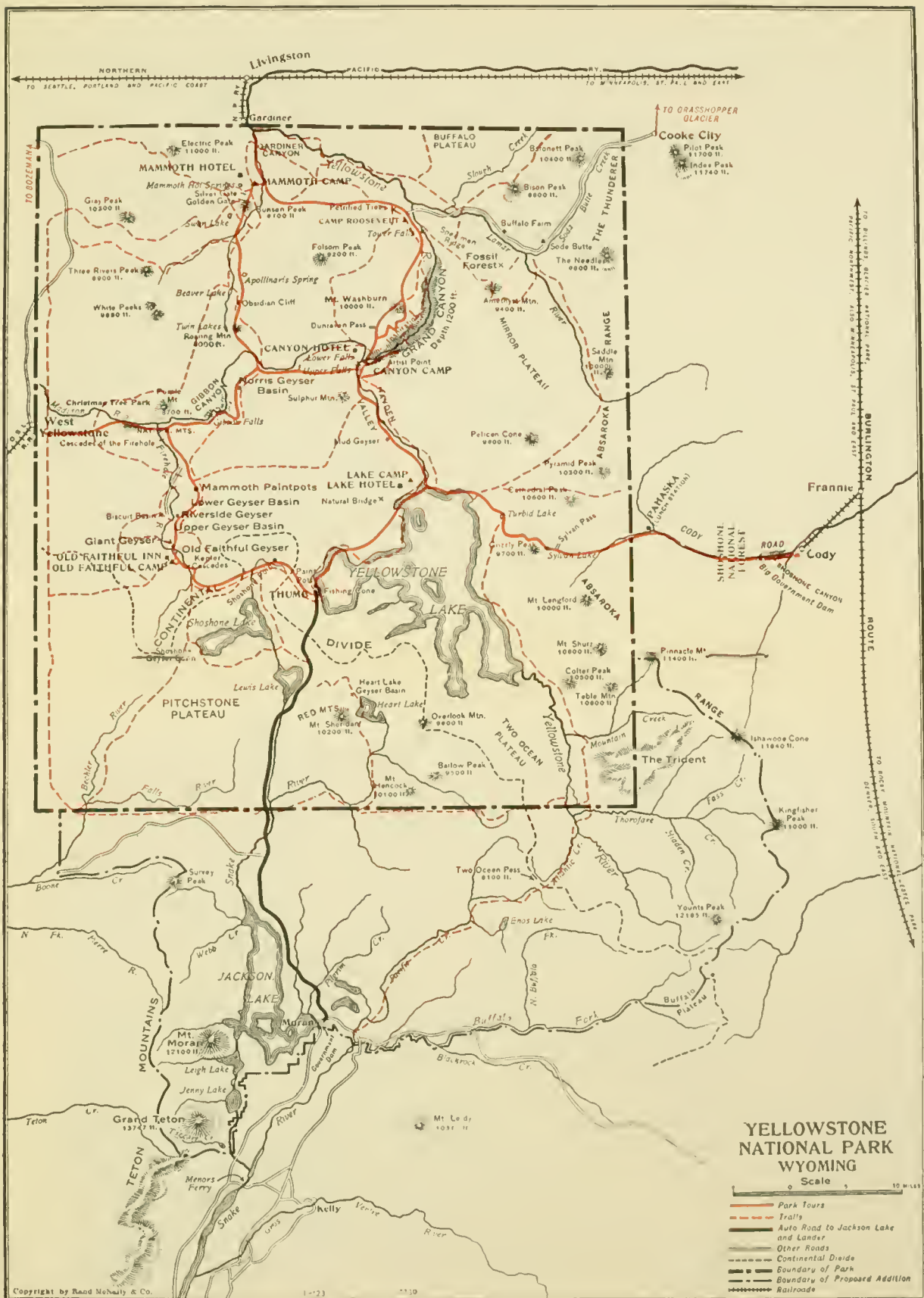
Among the most popular of these, from Mammoth Hot Springs, are the ascents of Electric and Bunsen peaks and Mount Everts, and around Bunsen Peak (which includes a view of Osprey Fall and Middle Gardiner River Canyon). Troutng excursions are many and easily made.

From Camp Roosevelt a side trip by auto may be made into the northeastern part of the Park, passing the Buffalo Farm, Soda Butte—an extinct geyser—and terminating at the quaint little mining camp of Cooke City. The automobile charge for the round trip is \$14.00, with a minimum of five passengers. The town is surrounded by some of the most imposing mountains in this section, and radiating from it are numerous trails which can be followed on horseback. One may go up into Granite Range to Goose Lake, which lies at an altitude of 10,000 feet, by saddle horse trail, a distance of about twelve miles.

From the head of Goose Lake a gradual climb of about a mile and a half brings one to "Grasshopper" Glacier, so named because of the fact that the stratified remains of extinct insects are imbedded in the ice, where they were caught by a snowstorm, at a remote time, during a flight across the pass.

Comfortable camps for visitors are maintained by Walter Shaw at Cooke City and Goose Lake, near Grasshopper Glacier. Two-day trip, Cooke City to Grasshopper Glacier and return—meals, lodging and saddle horse, \$25.00.

From Camp Roosevelt, an interesting side-trip by foot or horseback









*Photo Craft Shop, Colorado Springs*

The Grand Canyon, Twenty Miles Long, Brilliant and Varied in Color  
Beyond Description, Is One of the Grandest Sights in the World.



can be made to the petrified trees of the Fossil Forest.

One of the most interesting and inspiring side-trips in the Park is that from the Grand Canyon to the summit of Mount Washburn. The distance from the hotel to the summit is eleven miles. The automobile charge for the round trip is \$4 per passenger; or, one can make the trip on horseback or afoot, going by road and returning by a well-worn trail through entirely different scenes. This trip may be made as a part of the regular park tour—Canyon to Mammoth—at an additional cost of \$2 for each passenger.

The view from Mount Washburn is marvelous, and one obtains, as in no other way, an accurate and connected idea of the Park as a whole.

From Upper Geyser Basin a trail trip to Shoshone Geyser Basin and Lake, for one or more days, is a pleasant diversion. Shorter trips are walks or rides to Lone Star Geyser or drives to Shoshone Point.

Another pleasant drive from Upper Geyser Basin is down to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, to fish for grayling.

Another side trip of considerable length is that across the southern boundary of the Park to the historic Jackson Lake country, a thrilling high mountain spectacle. Arrangements for this trip may be made with the transportation agent at either Old Faithful Inn or Camp. The transportation cost of this excursion, to holders of regular Park tickets, for the round trip is \$10.00—with a minimum of five passengers. If the night is spent at Moran, meals and lodgings at Amoretti

Lodge or Sheffield's Ranch are extra. During July and August a special motor is generally run to Moran daily, leaving Old Faithful in the morning, returning after lunch, to the Lake Hotel or Camp.

## WHEN TO GO TO THE PARK

The first date automobiles will start from either Gardiner, Cody or West Yellowstone, will be June 20, and the last date automobiles will start from these gateways to make a complete tour of the Park will be September 15. The last date automobiles will reach any of the gateways, after tour of the Park, will be September 19.

The Park season is a time of the year when a sojourn among the mountains is most healthful and pleasurable. While in the early part of the summer there is more snow on the mountains and the streams carry more water, August and September are delightful months during which to make the tour. There is no time when there is the least possibility of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play equally well, in September or in June, and the autumnal hues of trees and foliage lend an appreciable beauty to the scene.

## STAY AS LONG AS YOU LIKE

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior recommends that stop-overs of as long duration as practicable be planned at points within the Park; that Yellowstone be regarded not alone as a region which may be glimpsed on a hurried trip, but also as a vacation playground of boundless opportunities for rest and recreation.

## GATEWAYS TO THE PARK

The tourist may enter the Park at any one of four gateways and leave by way of the same or any of the other gateways: Gardiner,

Montana, the Northern Entrance (reached by the Northern Pacific Railway)—dedicated April 24, 1903, by the late Theodore Roosevelt,



*Photo Craft Shop, Colorado Springs*

The Lower or Great Fall of the Yellowstone River is 308 Feet High—  
Almost Twice the Height of Niagara.



then President of the United States, "FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE;"

Cody, Wyoming, the scenically-famous Eastern Entrance (reached by the Burlington Route)—home of the late Colonel Wm. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"); West Yellowstone, Montana, the Western Entrance (reached by the Union Pacific System); and Lander, Wyoming, the new Southern Entrance (reached by the Northwestern Line). Automobiles connect with the railroads at these four principal gateways.

### FROM GARDINER —NORTHERN ENTRANCE

Upon leaving Livingston, Montana, the traveler sees some of the most gorgeous scenery in the American Rockies. From Northern Pacific train windows, the tumbling Yellowstone and Gardiner rivers sing to the ear and the snow-tipped mountain peaks inspire and gratify the eye.

\*One rides in open observation cars or comfortable coaches through enchanting Paradise Valley and between the towering walls of Yankee Jim Canyon.

Fifty-four miles of old frontier country!—where Indian and White, bison and elk, deer and wild sheep, antelope and coyote have trailed and hunted, fought and killed, camped and explored, been lost and starved—to lead, finally, by rail to a broader domain dedicated to humanity and civilization for recreation and upliftment.

Close to the track—tell it with bated breath—on that mountain yonder, his Satanic Majesty stood, but he lost his balance and went tobogganing down, leaving a blood-red trail to recount his feat to succeeding generations. It is the Devil's Slide, a natural thriller

humbling to remotest depths the modest "chutes" and slides of man-made amusement parks. ,

And there is Emigrant Peak, its pine-clad slopes rising to the snows, and falling to glorious valleys and the swift-rushing river below. At Gardiner, Sepulcher Mountain and Electric Peak climb high overhead, prodigious examples of mountain building. At Gardiner, too, is the first glimpse of the famous Yellowstone architecture, a theme of conformity to natural surroundings which is carried out with fidelity throughout the Park, by hotels, camps, ranger stations, even by stores. It is the Northern Pacific Railway depot, an attractive and unique structure of rough logs, with an interior refined to meet the most exacting needs of discriminating travelers.

The Gardiner Gateway beckons to beauties and marvels beyond.

When President Roosevelt dedicated the great arch which marks the entrance to the Park, he said "Yellowstone Park is something absolutely unique in the world."\*\*\* "The geysers, the extraordinary hot springs, the lakes, the mountains, the canyons and cataracts unite to make this region something not wholly to be paralleled elsewhere on the globe."

On to Mammoth! Big motor coaches of uniform design and comfort, quickly gather their loads and move smoothly through the Gardiner Arch. Atop yonder crag an eagle's nest is perched. Boiling River foams by the road. Yes, you can catch fish in the cold stream and cook them in the hot stream, all within a dozen paces. There is a Mammoth Camp, with its plunge for swimmers, the buffalo corral, and big, comfortable Mammoth Hotel.

\* This is Yellowstone Park! The wonders commence, indeed. These rainbow-hued mountains are the



*Copyrighted by Haynes, St. Paul*

**"Old Faithful" Displays Its Charms Regularly Every Sixty to Eighty Minutes—Never in Haste, Always with Great Dignity and Never Has Disappointed a Visitor.**



hot springs terraces. They have been formed by ages and innumerable hot water springs. Such colors! No painting can catch their warmth, their splendor, their compelling charm. Here is Liberty Cap, Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, Angel and Hymen Terraces, Orange Springs, the White Elephant and the Devil's Kitchen.

From Mammoth Hot Springs, the traveler goes through Silver Gate, passing the weird Hoodoos, through Golden Gate, with Rustic Falls completing the picture, by Bunsen Peak and Electric Peak, and across the Swan Lake Basin. Apollinaris Spring and Iron Spring are worth tasting. You are not dreaming—the Yellowstone wonders are genuine. Those are beaver dams; see where sharp teeth conquer trees. Twin Lakes, one blue, the other green, are spectacles of splendor against the forest. Obsidian Cliff, a mountain of volcanic glass, and Roaring Mountain with its myriad steam vents, give way to Norris Geyser Basin, a steaming, fuming landscape of hot pools, active geysers and hissing caverns.

As the tour moves on, wonders give way to more wonders; always there is something nobler ahead, a greater thrill around that turn of the road. Through Gibbon Canyon, the drive winds on past the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole Rivers, where the National Park idea was born in 1872.

Mammoth Paint Pots, Lower Geyser Basin, Fountain Geyser, Firehole Lake, Excelsior Geyser, Prismatic Lake, Turquoise Spring, Morning Glory Pool, Biscuit Basin, Handkerchief Pool, Fan Geyser, Riverside Geyser—all marvelously beautiful, and many other out-of-the-ordinary attractions lead on to Old Faithful, the Giant Geyser and the famous wonders of the Upper

Geyser Basin. Surely there can be nothing grander—even in Yellowstone. The approach to Old Faithful from Gardiner, with its many startling attractions and lovely landscapes, provides just the right introduction for the fullest appreciation of the mighty geysers about Old Faithful Inn and Camp.

Genius had been devoted to the plan of such a tour.

From the awe-inspiring sights of the geyser Basins, one mounts the Continental Divide. Kepler Cascades offer an inviting pause. Two great mountains are climbed. Then on to the restful charm of Yellowstone Lake, its clear waters of sapphire mirroring mountains and forests of vast dimensions. Here is Nature in the glory of the Rockies.

But still ahead is the climax, the supreme glory of the Yellowstone, God's triumph of earthly beauties—the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River. From the gorgeous terraces of Mammoth, the traveler has been carried around the Park, through advancing stages of attraction and delightful realization, to the true dramatic climax.

Provided you have made sure that your outbound ticket reads by the way of Cody Road, in the event that you are not making the Park tour in the reverse direction, there is a genuine treat—the treat of treats, ahead; an unmatched mountain motor ride—ninety wonderful, additional miles of thrilling scenery through the renowned and spectacular Buffalo Bill country—the land you will never forget—without extra transportation charge.

## FROM CODY —EASTERN ENTRANCE

Although neither pen nor picture can do justice to the Cody Road, these words will help to prepare you for this great scenic treat.



UPPER FALL-YELLOWSTONE RIVER

© HAYES



UPPER CASCADE



© ST. GEORGE

TOWER FALL



© ST. GEORGE

CRYSTAL FALLS



Picture, first the region as a whole—a region of large distances, gigantic and rugged mountains, green-sloped and snow-capped, heaped closely together, apparently in inextricable confusion, and tumbling streams, and over all this wildness a soft and picturesque beauty which is one of its greatest charms.

It is a wonderful country—every mile of it of absorbing interest to any man whether a native of the West or of the East. There is exhilaration in mountaineering, and the more natural and rugged the surroundings, the keener the effect.

The Cody Road through the Buffalo Bill country is a pioneer's trail blazed through a region primeval, and in all its ninety miles there is no suggestion of anything but the great rugged West—crude, heroic, cordial.

The semi-arid, treeless surroundings of Cody, once the battleground of the hostile Indian tribes, give one no conception of the sights and scenes symbolic of the great and wonderful works of both God and man, he is soon to behold. Following the Shoshone River (stinking water—the Indians called it), the giant canyon of that turbulent stream is soon entered. This canyon is about six miles long, formed by the almost perpendicular sides of Rattlesnake and Cedar mountains, rising above the river to a tremendous height—rocky, jagged and almost barren of vegetation. In and adjacent to Cedar Mountains is a deposit of natural Sulphur of unusual proportions. High above the road is Shoshone Cavern National Monument. Through this canyon and along the face of Rattlesnake Mountain this Cody Road has been blasted and chiseled in and through the solid rock, passing through as many as five tunnels in less than a mile—as carefully constructed and smooth as a boulevard. Following the river for some dis-

tance, now level with it, now overlooking it from sheer, giddy heights always gradually rising, the road finally reaches a point above the top of the great Shoshone irrigation dam. This concrete dam is taller than the New York Flatiron Building, 108 feet thick and only 80 feet wide at the bottom, 200 feet long, and 10 feet thick on top.

Here the view back and down into the precipitous gorge is thrilling, while to the westward a broad and magnificent vista greets the eye. Immediately below and extending some miles is Shoshone Lake, the Government reservoir, with its forty-two miles of indented and jagged shore line. The site of the village of Marquette, mentioned in Owen Wister's novel "The Virginian" is at the bottom of this lake, which impounds water to irrigate the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming.

The character of the country changes as the Shoshone National Forest is approached. Vegetation is more luxuriant, the quaking aspen appears and ere long the evergreen becomes one of the principal features of the landscape. The river narrows and becomes increasingly boisterous as it is more and more hemmed in by the growing proximity of the mountains. From Thousand-foot Cliff, for some miles, the mountains are very irregular and the red sandstone of the near-by ridges takes on fantastic formations, which have been appropriately named. Little imagination is required to recognize Holy City, Sleeping Giant, Clock Tower, Statuary Hill, Chimney Rock and so on. Looking westward from Wapiti, elevation 6,160 feet, the road seems completely barred by the Absaroka Range, which extends almost solid from north to south, with forty snow-capped peaks—from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high—and one well wonders how all these peaks are to be passed.



Sylvan Pass—A Colossal Cleft in the Summit of the Absaroka Range  
Where the Snow Lies at the Road Side Nearly All Summer.



Pahaska (Indian—Sioux for "long hair"), a lovely mountain retreat in the Shoshone National Forest, was so named as a mark of affection to the late Colonel Cody ("Buffalo Bill").

Passing the Government Station at the edge of the park the road climbs steadily and more and more steeply for ten miles, with Middle Creek for company, now alongside, now far below in the canyon, but always because of its rapid fall, a plunging, roaring torrent, the scenery becoming constantly wilder, but as softly picturesque as ever. Crossing "Corkscrew" bridge the road finally reaches the summit, a colossal cleft in the top of the range where the snow lies at the road side nearly all summer, where tourists usually get out and indulge in the luxury of a snow-balling. This is Sylvan Pass. On looking back, one cannot but marvel at the ingenuity which was required to construct the roadway over which he has come, as it corkscrews round and round, up and up, circling over itself as it rises through this wonderful canyon.

The Pass is but a few feet across and soon Sylvan Lake is reached, and although at an elevation almost as great as the pass, this mountain gem seems to nestle at the very foot of the lofty mountains which cluster about it protectingly on all sides.

Beautiful waterfalls are frequently encountered on both sides of the Pass. As the Park is neared, birds, fish, flowers, beaver dams, elk and deer are seen in larger numbers and with greater frequency. The downward road is almost tortuous in its windings and an ever-changing aspect greets the eye; one moment a splendid panorama of Yellowstone Lake, then, as the road momentarily turns back, there appears, perhaps, a towering, forest-clad mountain with its snowy peak and an intervening canyon of

great depth, through the bottom of which rushes one of those numerous clear, cold streams of snow water—the natural home of the mountain trout; next, perhaps, is an open, level, grassy glade, a favorite feeding place for elk and deer; and so it goes, each scene seemingly more entrancing than the last, until finally the level is reached. Winding through forests of lodge-pole and jack pine, atop one of which is securely anchored an osprey's nest—twice the size of a barrel, past Turbid Lake and Indian Pond, the road crosses Yellowstone River over the famous "Fishing Bridge"—where the swimming trout really can be seen (sometimes that master-fisherman, the pelican, can be observed pursuing his favorite occupation), and, following the river across Hayden Valley soon reaches the Grand Canyon.

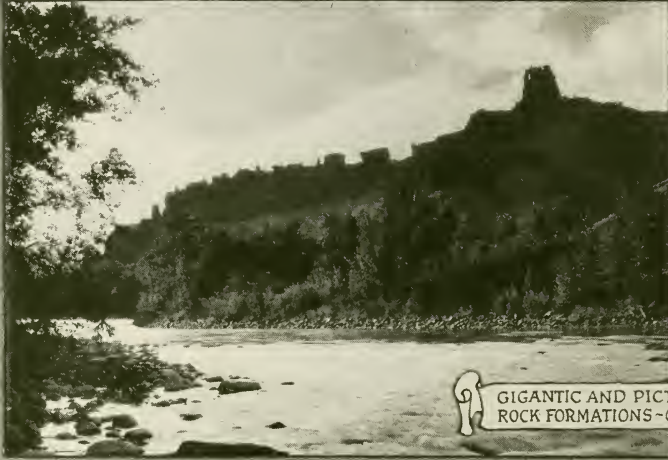
Visitors from twenty-two states have traversed the Cody Road in a single day, while during one season citizens of eleven foreign countries—England, France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Canada, Mexico, Egypt, China, Japan and India, rolled past the amazing and thrilling scenes strung along this wonderful mountain motor highway.

The Cody Road through the Buffalo Bill country is the land you will never forget.

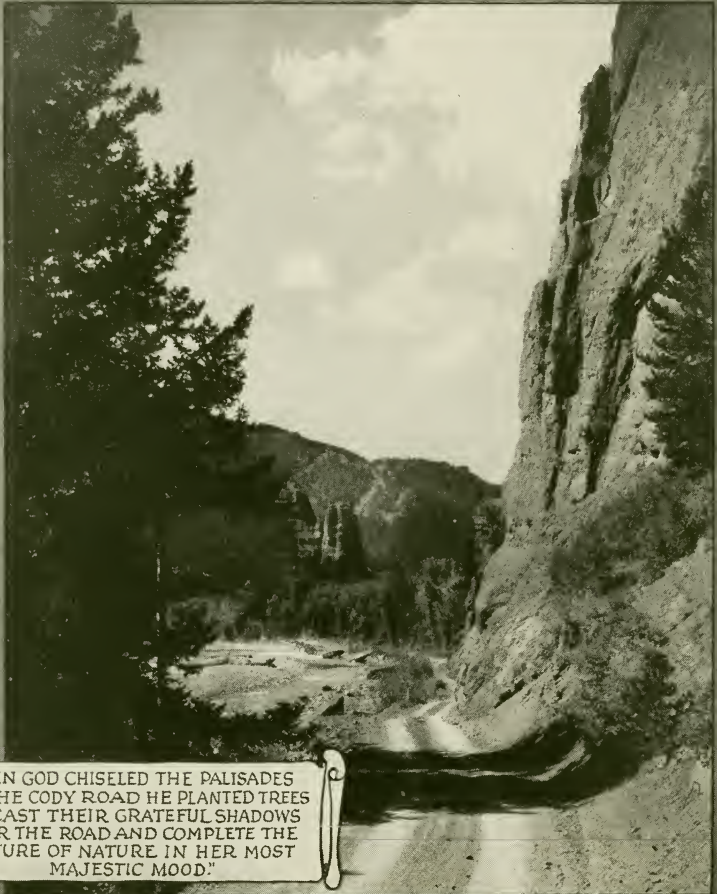
## FROM WEST YELLOWSTONE —WESTERN ENTRANCE

In commencing the tour at West Yellowstone, on the Union Pacific System, the road passes up the valley of the Madison River and through Madison Canyon to the main Park road, from which point the trip around the Park is made in the regular way to the same or any of the other gateways.

The ideal and complete tour of the Park is, in Gardiner—out Cody,



GIGANTIC AND PICTURESQUE  
ROCK FORMATIONS - CODY ROAD.



"WHEN GOD CHISELED THE PALISADES  
OF THE CODY ROAD HE PLANTED TREES  
TO CAST THEIR GRATEFUL SHADOWS  
OVER THE ROAD AND COMPLETE THE  
PICTURE OF NATURE IN HER MOST  
MAJESTIC MOOD."



because in no other way can the visitor gain the advantage of viewing the thrilling scenes between these rail gateways and the Park proper, or see the wonders within

the Park in the order of their increasing importance. Nature's grand climax comes where it belongs. Ask anyone who has made the trip.

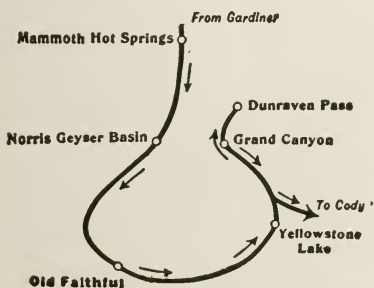
## RECOMMENDED TOURS

TIME OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF THE AUTOMOBILES AT GARDINER (NORTHERN PACIFIC TERMINAL), CODY (BURLINGTON TERMINAL) AND WEST YELLOWSTONE (UNION PACIFIC TERMINAL) FOR THE REGULAR "FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-DAYS" TOURS.

### IN GARDINER, OUT CODY

Leave Gardiner, 11:35 a. m. by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 5:35 p. m. (dinner lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Buffalo Bill Country, Shoshone Canyon, arriving Cody, 5:48 p. m. (dinner), fifth day.

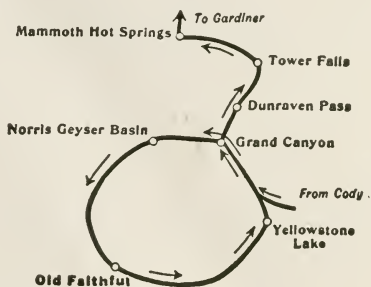
*Side-Trips:* Grand Canyon to Dunraven Pass and return free; Grand Canyon to Camp Roosevelt and return. by way of Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris (involves spending additional time in the park); \$5.00 for transportation for each passenger holding full paid tickets for this tour.



### IN CODY, OUT GARDINER

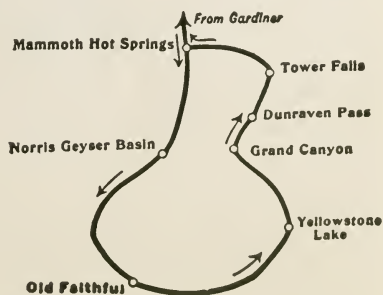
Leave Cody 8:30 a. m., by way of Shoshone Canyon (luncheon en route), Buffalo Bill Country, Sylvan Pass, Grand Canyon (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast, luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging, breakfast), Grand

Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast, luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner), arriving Gardiner, 6:52 p. m., fifth day.



### IN GARDINER, OUT GARDINER

Leave Gardiner 11:35 a. m. by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 5:35 p. m. (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging, breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner), arriving Gardiner 6:52 p. m., fifth day.





PAHASKA ~ HUNTING LODGE OF THE  
LATE BUFFALO BILL ~ CODY ROAD.



SHOSHONE LAKE ~ HOLDS THE  
DRAINAGE FROM 1380 SQUARE  
MILES TO IRRIGATE 150,000  
ACRES ~ CODY ROAD.

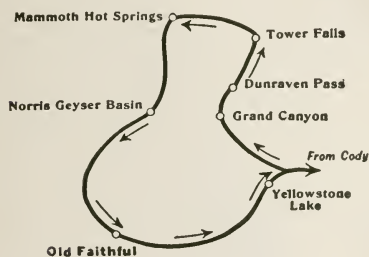


THE MASSIVE IRRIGATION DAM ~  
NOTE THE CODY ROAD WINDING  
UP THE SIDE OF RATTLESNAKE  
MOUNTAIN TO THE RIGHT.



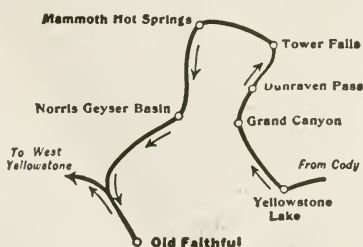
## IN CODY, OUT CODY

Leave Cody (breakfast) 8:30 a. m., by way of Shoshone Canyon, (luncheon en route), Sylvan Pass, Grand Canyon (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Falls, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner, lodging, and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Buffalo Bill Country, Shoshone Canyon, arriving Cody 5:48 p. m. (dinner), fifth day.



## IN CODY, OUT WEST YELLOWSTONE

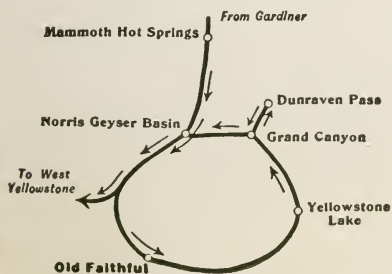
Leave Cody (breakfast) 8:30 a. m., via Shoshone Canyon, Buffalo Bill Country, Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Fall, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin and Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, and breakfast), arriving West Yellowstone 1:00 p. m. (luncheon), or (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), arriving West Yellowstone 5:30 p. m. (dinner), fifth day.



## IN GARDINER OUT WEST YELLOWSTONE

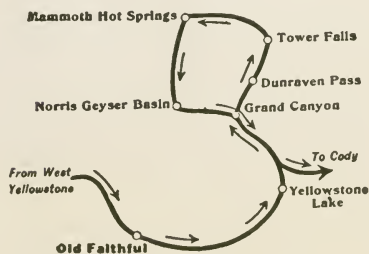
Leave Gardiner 11:35 a. m. by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 5:35 p. m. (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, and breakfast), Norris Geyser Basin, arriving West Yellowstone 1:00 p. m. (luncheon), or (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), arriving West Yellowstone 5:16 p. m. (dinner), fifth day.

*Side-Trips:* Grand Canyon to Dunraven Pass and return, free; Grand Canyon to Camp Roosevelt and return, by way of Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris (involves spending additional time in the park); \$5.00 for transportation for each passenger holding full paid tickets for this tour.



## IN WEST YELLOWSTONE, OUT CODY

Leave West Yellowstone 9:30 a. m. (breakfast), by way of Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), or 3:45 p. m., (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon), Tower Fall, Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Norris Geyser Basin, Grand Canyon (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Sylvan Pass (luncheon en route), Buffalo Bill Country, Shoshone Canyon, arriving Cody 5:48 p. m. (dinner), fifth day.





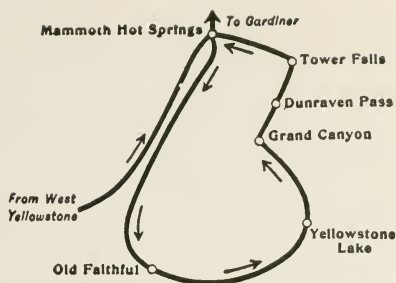
*Frank M. Hallenbeck, Chicago*

Associated as It Is with Indian Battlefields and Old-Time Frontier Days, the Gigantic Canyon of the Shoshone River Holds a Peculiar and Romantic Interest.



## IN WEST YELLOWSTONE OUT GARDINER

Leave West Yellowstone 9:15 a. m. (breakfast), by way of Mammoth Hot Springs (luncheon, dinner, lodging and breakfast), or 3:45 p. m., (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Old Faithful (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Yellowstone Lake (dinner, lodging and breakfast), Grand Canyon (luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast and luncheon), Tower Fall and Mammoth Hot Springs (dinner), arriving Gardiner 6:52 p. m., fifth day.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

### COST OF THE PARK "FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF-DAYS" TOUR FROM GARDINER, CODY OR WEST YELLOWSTONE

	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging At Hotels	Motor Transportation Only, Meals and Lodging At Camps	Including Motor Transportation Only, Meals and Lodging Extra
For Adults, and children 12 years old and over....	\$54.00	\$45.00	\$25.00
For children 8 years old and under 12 years.....	41.50	22.50	12.50
For children 5 years old and under 8 years.....	27.00	22.50	12.50

Longer time than is provided by the regular "four-and-one-half-days" tour may be spent at the various stop-over points, if desired. For such additional time, meals and lodging are charged for at the following rates: at the hotels, \$6.50 to \$11.00 per day; at the camps, \$4.50 per day, or \$30.00 a week, American plan. *Children's Tickets for hotel or camp accommodations are sold in the Park only.*

Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of \$6.50 a day at hotels, American plan (this rate does not include rooms with bath). Rates for especially well located rooms (including rooms with bath), \$8.00 to \$11.00 a day, American plan. Persons desiring such accommodations pay the difference at each hotel.

### WOMEN TOURISTS

Fully sixty per cent of the Park visitors are women. A large percentage of them travel unescorted. There are competent women attendants at hotels and camps whose special duty is to look after the welfare of women, see that they are made comfortable and that their trips are thoroughly enjoyable.

### MAIL AND TELEGRAMS

Mail and telegrams should be sent in care of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Co. or Yellow-

stone Park Camps Co. (whichever patronized) at the gateway at which the addressee will leave the Park—Yellowstone Park (Gardiner Gateway), Wyoming, Cody, Wyoming, or West Yellowstone, Montana.

### WHAT TO WEAR

Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Men should have medium weight overcoats and sweaters and women should have coats, jackets or sweaters. Linen dusters are desirable; they may be purchased or rented in the Park. Stout shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for walking about the geysers and terraces and for mountain use. Riding breeches and puttees have been very popular of late with both men and women and are really very sensible garments for those energetic persons who like to climb, ride and tramp. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should be a part of the traveler's outfit and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

### BAGGAGE

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will carry free not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage for each passenger, with a limited liability of \$25.00 for loss or damage. Passengers desiring additional protection may obtain an insurance policy at small cost, from the transportation agent at the Park gateway. Trunks cannot be transported in the automobiles. Good substantial suit cases only should be used. Tourists contemplating a prolonged trip through the Park can make arrangements with representatives of the Transportation Company at any of the gateways for the forwarding of trunks.

Storage charges for baggage will be waived by the interested railroads at Livingston, Gardiner, West Yellowstone, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Cody, Frannie or Billings, for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making the Park trip. Baggage may be checked to Gardiner, Cody or West Yellowstone. Passengers entering via Cody, and desiring to use their



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"The Whole Park Is a Veritable Flower Garden, Its Coloring Changing with the Advancing Season."

trunks in the Park, will have them re-checked to Gardiner. Passengers entering the Park via one station and leaving via another will find regulations for free checking of baggage to station via which they leave the Park.

#### BRING YOUR CAMERA

Nowhere will you find greater opportunities to make good use of your camera than in Yellowstone. Hunting with gun is prohibited but visitors are allowed to "shoot" as often as they desire with cameras and the field is unlimited. Photographic supplies can be obtained at the hotels and camps.

#### HOT SPRINGS BATHS

Natural hot-spring bathing pools are maintained at Upper Geyser Basin and Mammoth Hot Springs. Admission, suit and towel, 50 cents.

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs. Each hotel and camp has a trained nurse and a dispensary.

#### PARK ADMINISTRATION

Yellowstone National Park is under the jurisdiction of The Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. All charges for service in the Park are fixed by him. The Park Superintendent is located at Mammoth Hot Springs.

#### PERSONALLY CONDUCTED SADDLE AND PACK TRIPS OFF THE BEATEN PATHS

A most enjoyable way of seeing Yellowstone National Park is to join a horseback camping party. Several villages near the Park boundaries, as well as a number of "Dude" Ranches in the Buffalo Bill country and Montana Rockies, are headquarters for guides and outfitters, with whom arrange-

ments can be made for saddle-horse and pack-train trips and accommodations.

The names and addresses of these guides and outfitters and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips, and "Dude" Ranches may be obtained of any representative named on Page 48.

#### YELLOWSTONE LITERATURE

The following publications may be obtained in the manner shown:

From the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given; remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Geological History, by Arnold Hague, 24 pages, 10 illustrations, 10 cents.

Fossil Forests, by F. H. Knowlton, 32 pages, 15 illustrations, 10 cents.

Fishes, by Hugh M. Smith and W. C. Kendall, 30 pages, 17 illustrations, 5 cents.

Geysers, by Walter Harvey Weed, 32 pages, including 23 illustrations, 10 cents.

Panoramic View, 25 cents.

National Parks Portfolio, 248 pages, including 306 illustrations, \$1.00.

Glimpses of Our National Parks, 72 pages, including 31 illustrations, 10 cents.

From the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given:

Map, 32 by 36 inches, 25 cents.

From the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the Superintendent of the Park (free):

Rules and Regulations, a pamphlet of general information.

Manual for Railroad Visitors.

Manual for Motorists.

Maps showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

From J. E. Haynes, Selby and Virginia Aves., St. Paul, Minn. Haynes' New Guide, 172 pages, 100 illustrations, 83 cents.

#### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AS A DESTINATION

During the Park season round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada, to Gardiner, Cody, West Yellowstone and Yellowstone Park.



These tickets may read on the going trip to any of these Park gateways and on the return trip from the same or any other gateway. Passengers may, therefore, enter the Park at one entrance and leave it at the same or any other entrance.

Trips may be planned to include two or more national parks in the Rocky Mountain region.

Coupons covering transportation and accommodations for the "four-and-one-half-days" tour of the Park, may be included in railroad tickets for the same additional charge as if purchased at the Park.

#### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AS A SIDE-TRIP

Passengers wishing to visit Yellowstone National Park as a side-trip, in connection with journeys to other destinations, will find stop-over privileges available and may make side-trip from Billings or Livingston, Mont., Frannie, Wyo., Pocatello, Idaho, Ogden or Salt Lake City, Utah, which are stop-over points on both one-way and round-trip tickets.

#### BURLINGTON-NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANNED VACATION

Tickets reading via Burlington-Northern Pacific, good entering Yellowstone at Gardiner and leaving it at Cody, reading thence via Burlington-Colorado & Southern to Denver and South, permit the holders thereof to stop over and make side-trip by automobile from Ft. Collins, Loveland, or Longmont, Colorado, into Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park, Colorado; or, a two-way circle trip, including Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park, the Continental Divide, Grand Lake, Berthoud Pass, Idaho Springs and Denver's Mountain Parks; or, these side-trips may be made from Denver. The cost of such side-trips are extra, of course.

Similarly, passengers holding tickets reading in the reverse direction can make side-trip to Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park.

#### DIVERSE AND OPTIONAL ROUTES

Tickets reading by way of the Burlington from or through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, to either Gardiner or Cody, will be honored via Denver, if desired, without additional charge.

Tickets reading via Burlington between Missouri River points or East thereof and Denver and by way of the Burlington between Denver and Cody or Billings will be honored via Colorado & Southern-Burlington—through Casper or via the Burlington through Sheridan, at option of holder, without additional charge.

At the same cost, tickets will be sold reading from Denver, through Colorado Springs, the Pike's Peak region, Royal Gorge and scenic Colorado to Salt Lake City, thence to West Yellowstone, Montana.

#### FREE SIDE-TRIP

A free side-trip from Denver to Colorado Springs and return will be granted holders of **ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS** reading to or from Cody, Wyoming, Gardiner, Montana, Yellowstone Park, or points west of Billings, Montana, and good by way of the Burlington between the Missouri River or east thereof and Denver. Side-trip coupons may be included in original ticket or secured at Burlington Route office (901 17th street or Union Station), Denver.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS AT CODY

Park-bound passengers reaching Cody on the morning train take breakfast (this meal is **NOT** included in the regular Park ticket) at the Cody Inn (operated by the Burlington for the accommodation and convenience of Park visitors) and start for the Park at 8:30: a. m.

Park-bound passengers reaching Cody on the evening train take dinner, remain over night, and breakfast at the Cody Inn (these accommodations are **NOT** included in the regular Park ticket) and start for the Park at 8:30 a. m.

Passengers from the Park, leaving Cody on the evening train via Billings, take dinner at the Cody Inn (this meal **IS** included in the regular Park ticket).

Passengers from the Park, leaving Cody on the morning train to Denver, take dinner (this meal **IS** included in the regular Park ticket), remain overnight and take breakfast at the Cody Inn (this accommodation and meal are **NOT** included in the regular Park ticket).

#### YELLOWSTONE-GLACIER TOUR

For those desiring to tour both parks (tickets, rail fares only—leaving the tourist free to come and go in either park, as fancy dictates, paying for transportation and accommodations within the parks as used) are available—fares will be quoted by any representative upon application.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST TOUR

Passengers desiring to include the great Pacific Northwest in their tour—and no tour of our West is complete unless it includes The American Wonderland—have the option of using the Burlington-Northern Pacific on the going trip (including side-trip to Yellowstone), and the Great Northern-Burlington (stopping off at Glacier) on the return trip; or, vice versa. Tickets carrying such routing, sold at



Copyrighted by Gifford for Northern Pacific Ry. Co.

The Unmatched Circular Panorama from Mount Washburn Gives One an Accurate and Connected Idea of the Park as a Whole.

Missouri River points or East thereof, will be honored via Denver, if desired, thus permitting an inexpensive side-trip to Rocky Mountain-Estes and a free side-trip to Colorado Springs and return. Passengers also have the option of returning from the Pacific Northwest via the Canadian Rockies, or via California, Salt Lake City, Scenic Colorado, the Royal Gorge, the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak-Manitou region and Denver; or, via Southern California and the Grand Canyon.

Burlington-Northern Pacific service provides for any routing that you may desire, which is authorized and which is offered by any other road or combination of roads.

#### THE NATIONAL PARK TOUR

The Burlington-Northern Pacific, for the accommodation and convenience of their patrons, have planned a National Park Vacation Tour—including Yellowstone Glacier, Rocky Mountain-Estes Park and Colorado—all on one ticket. By extending your tour to include the Pacific Northwest, Rainier can be included; also a side-trip to Crater Lake; and, if you go one way via California, Lassen Volcanic, Yosemite, General Grant, Sequoia and Zion National Parks can be included, in addition to Salt Lake City and scenic Colorado,—Mesa Verde being reached by a side-trip.



#### THE CODY INN, CODY (BUFFALO BILL'S TOWN), WYOMING

To provide, in a cordial, true-Western style, for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of the traveler en route to and from the Park, by way of the Cody Road, through the Buffalo Bill country, the Burlington has constructed and operates this commodious bungalow inn.

In addition to those features which are common to all good hotels, the visitor will find filtered water employed for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes; improved fire-protection devices; lighting, plumbing and heating appliances and arrangements of the most appropriate kind, and a thoughtful and attentive service which promotes a homey atmosphere.

## HOW TO REACH THE PARK

There is a one-best way to do everything. To see Yellowstone in the most advantageous manner, it is to take a hospitable Burlington-Northern Pacific limited—enter or leave by way of Gardiner—and leave or arrive through Cody. From the East and the South this is both the natural and the logical route because, in addition to visiting the wonders in the Park in the order of their increasing grandeur, one has the advantage of enjoying the pleasing mountain-and-valley panoramas north of Gardiner and the thrilling scenes west of Cody, in the Buffalo Bill country—the land you will never forget.

#### FROM CHICAGO AND EAST

the natural route is by way of the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line—a day-light ride of rare charm—St. Paul-Minneapolis; thence, Northern Pacific, across the lake-park region of Minnesota, the "Bad

Lands" of North Dakota, and the Yellowstone River valley through Montana to Gardiner. Leaving Chicago this morning one eats luncheon at Mammoth Hot Springs day after tomorrow. Leaving St. Louis Monday evening, for example, Kansas City,



Tuesday morning, St. Joseph and Omaha Tuesday afternoon, one arrives at Mammoth Hot Springs for luncheon on Thursday.

**FROM ST. LOUIS, EAST AND SOUTH**  
the advantageous route is by way of Kansas City.

#### **FROM KANSAS CITY AND SOUTH, OMAHA AND EAST**

the route lies across Nebraska, skirts the Black Hills, passes Sheridan, and the Big Horn Mountains, Custer Battlefield and the Crow Indian Reservation to Billings and Cody, or Gardiner.

#### **FROM DENVER AND SOUTH**

the route leads north in plain view of the peaks in Rocky Mountain-Estes Park, through Cheyenne, Wyoming's historic capital, Casper and the great oil fields, and the great Canyon of the Big Horn River to Cody—a panoramic ride of varied beauty and interest, 641 miles along the eastern slope of the Rockies; or via Billings to Gardiner. Leaving Denver in the early evening one is in Cody the next evening for dinner, or Mammoth Hot Springs the following noon for luncheon.

### **THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE**

To accommodate the demand the Burlington-Northern Pacific has developed and operates the most complete and comprehensive system of sleeping car service to and from Yellowstone, covering, as it does, three gateways. Note the points between which these through cars operate:

Chicago to Gardiner, via St. Paul-Minneapolis  
Chicago to Cody, via St. Paul-Minneapolis  
Chicago to Lincoln—Lincoln to Gardiner  
Chicago to Omaha—Omaha to Cody  
Chicago to Denver—Denver to Cody  
Chicago to Denver—Denver to Billings—Billings to Gardiner  
Chicago to Salt Lake City, via Denver, the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak-Manitou region, Royal Gorge and Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone  
St. Louis to Billings—Billings to Cody  
St. Louis to Kansas City—Kansas City to Gardiner  
St. Louis to St. Paul—St. Paul to Gardiner and Cody  
St. Louis to Denver—Denver to Cody  
St. Louis to Denver, Denver to Billings, Billings to Gardiner  
St. Louis to Denver, Denver to Salt Lake City, via the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak-Manitou region, Royal Gorge and

#### **LEAVING THE PARK BY WAY OF CODY**

one may go south through Wyoming and Colorado to Denver, thence east via the Burlington, south via the Colorado & Southern or west to Utah and California; or, one may go to Billings and take the Burlington to Lincoln, where the line divides—one route leading to Chicago, the other to St. Louis; or, one may go east from Billings, by way of Minneapolis-St. Paul, or Duluth-Superior.

#### **FROM GARDINER**

The Northern Pacific follows the Yellowstone River through Montana, crosses North Dakota and Minnesota, to Minneapolis-St. Paul, or Duluth-Superior and Wisconsin and Illinois to Chicago; or, one may take the Burlington to Alliance, where the line divides, one route leading to Denver, the other to Lincoln, where the line again divides—one route leading to Chicago, the other to St. Louis; or, one may go south from Billings to Denver, thence east via the Burlington, south via the Colorado & Southern Lines, or west to Utah and California.

Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone  
Kansas City to Billings—Billings to Cody  
Kansas City to Gardiner  
Kansas City to Denver—Denver to Cody  
Kansas City to Denver, Denver to Billings, Billings to Gardiner  
Kansas City to Denver, Denver to Salt Lake City, via the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak-Manitou region, Royal Gorge and Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone  
Omaha to Cody  
Omaha to Billings—Billings to Gardiner  
Omaha to Denver—Denver to Cody  
Omaha to Denver, Denver to Billings, Billings to Gardiner  
Omaha to Salt Lake City, via the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak-Manitou region, Royal Gorge and Scenic Colorado, direct connection to West Yellowstone  
Denver to Cody  
Denver to Billings—Billings to Gardiner

*The map on the opposite page shows that, with their own rails all the way from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City to Gardiner, Cody and Denver, the Burlington-Northern Pacific offers the maximum diversity of scenic routes to and from the Yellowstone.*



©HAILENBECK

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE-  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
NATIONAL - ESTES PARK



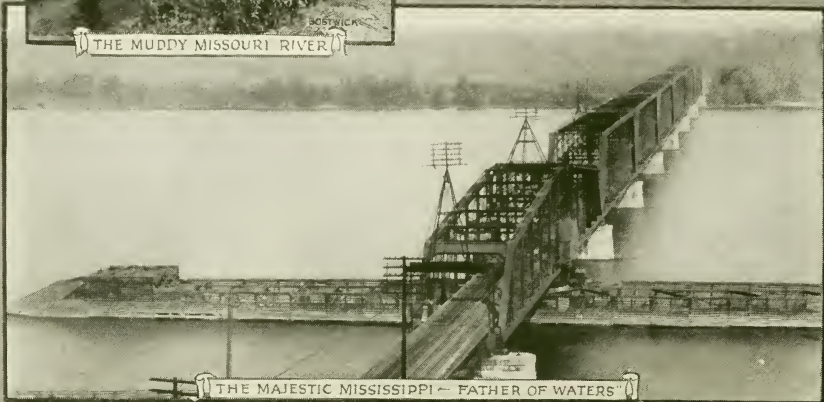
GARDEN OF THE GODS  
AND PIKES PEAK



THE MUDDY MISSOURI RIVER



BIG HORN RIVER  
CANYON - WYOMING



THE MAJESTIC MISSISSIPPI - FATHER OF WATERS

SPECTACULAR PANORAMAS WHICH GREET  
THE EYE EN ROUTE TO OR FROM CODY



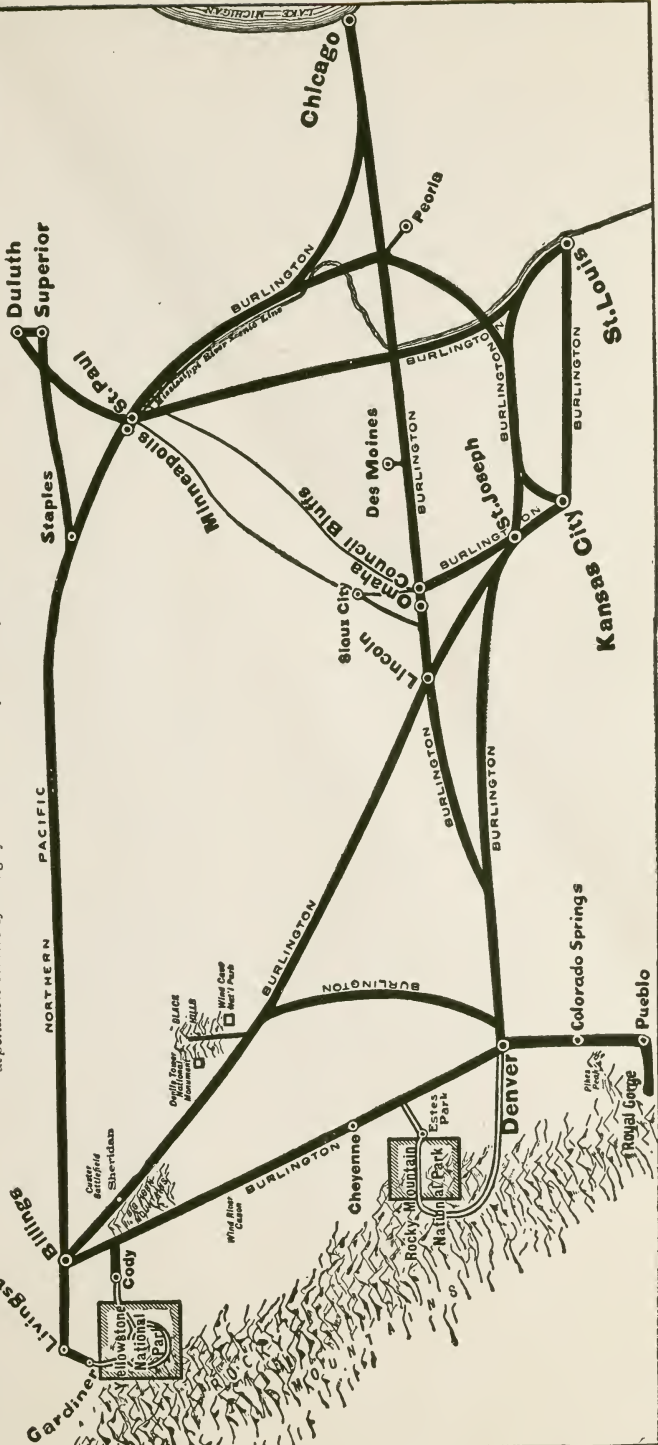


# MAP OF BURLINGTON—NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANNED VACATION

(Since a uniform rate applies by all direct lines, SERVICE should be the deciding factor in the selection of a railroad. The Burlington-Northern Pacific deserves to be chosen, because of the dependable service of thoughtful care which its patrons enjoy.)



Everywhere West



# Burlington-Northern Pacific Travel Bureaus and Ticket Offices

The it's-a-pleasure-to-assist-you service of the following bureaus is "at your service" for information as to fares, tickets, schedules, reservations, vacation possibilities—all arrangements for your complete trip. You are cordially invited to take advantage of this "save-you-time-and-trouble" service.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Burlington Route Second and Main Sts., E. L. Speer... Commercial Agent	JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Burlington Route 305 West Bldg., T. H. Harrison..... T. F. and P. A.
ATLANTA, Ga., Burlington Route.... 822 Healey Bldg. H. R. Todd..... General Agent	KANSAS CITY, MO. Burlington Route, Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets H. S. Jones... General Agent, Passenger Department
BEATRICE, NEB., H. L. Lewis, Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.	Northern Pacific Ry., 115 Railway Exchange Building
BILLINGS, MONT., Burlington Route, 2812 Montana Ave. L. W. Johnston..... Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.	F. A. Acker..... General Agent
Northern Pacific Ry.	KEOKUK, IA., Burlington Route, Fifth and Johnson Sts.
J. E. Spurling..... Dist. Frt. and Pass. Agt.	A. C. Maxwell... Division Freight and Passenger Agent
BOSTON, MASS., Burlington Route, 294 Washington St., Alex Stocks..... General Agent	LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Fifth and Choctaw Streets....
Northern Pacific Ry., 217 Old South Bldg.	S. E. Nirdling..... Commercial Agent
C. E. Foster..... General Agent	LINCOLN, NEB., 110 N. Thirteenth St.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Northern Pacific Ry., 644 Ellcott Square, Wm. G. Mason... Trav. Pass. Agt.	G. W. Bonnell..... City Passenger Agent
M. O. Barnard..... Commercial Agent	MILWAUKEE, WIS., Burlington Route 221 Grand Ave., F. D. Hunter..... General Agent
BURLINGTON, IOWA, J. J. Teeter... Div. Pass. Agt.	Northern Pacific Ry., 809 Majestic Building
CASPER, WYO., Burlington Route, Burlington Depot John A. Leary..... Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.	J. C. McCutchen..... General Agent
CHEYENNE, WYO., Geo. F. Jones... General Agent	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Burlington Route, 524 Second Ave., South
CHICAGO, ILL., Burlington Route, 179 W. Jackson St. J. R. Van Dyke..... Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept.	J. E. Lynn..... City Passenger Agent
S. J. Owens..... City Pass. Agt.	Northern Pacific Ry., 522 Second Ave., South
547 W. Jackson Blvd.	H. C. Hasberg..... City Passenger Agent
P. N. Butzen..... Traveling Passenger Agent	NEW ORLEANS, LA. Burlington Route, 708 Common St.
Northern Pacific Ry., 226 W. Adams St.	G. B. Magruder..... General Agent
W. H. Ude..... Ass't Gen. Passenger Agent	NEW YORK, N. Y., Burlington Route, 280 Broadway
J. H. Brinkerhoff..... General Agent	J. A. Martin..... General Agent
V. W. Wilmot..... District Passenger Agent	Northern Pacific, 280 Broadway
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Burlington Route, 104 West Fourth St.	W. F. Mershon..... District Passenger Agent
H. K. Miles..... General Agent	OMAHA, NEB., Burlington Route 1508 Farnam St., J. W. Sharpe... City Passenger Agent
Northern Pacific Ry., 1001 Neave Bldg.	I. B. Reynolds... City Ticket Agent
W. C. Hartnett..... General Agent	1004 Farnam St., H. P. Kauffman... Trav. Pass. Agent
CLEVELAND, OHIO Burlington Route, 720 Euclid Ave.	C. C. Bradley..... Traveling Passenger Agent
E. H. Smith..... General Agent	PADUCAH, KY., Consolidated Ticket Office Fifth Street and Broadway, R. W. Padgett..... Agent
Northern Pacific Ry., 708 Hippodrome Bldg.	Burlington Route, 1016 City National Bank Bldg.
W. H. Millard..... General Agent	E. E. Morris..... Commercial Agent
CLINTON, IOWA, Burlington Route, 404 Wilson Bldg.	PEORIA, ILL., Consolidated Ticket Office Corner Jefferson Avenue and Liberty Street
Wm. Austin..... Commercial Agent	W. E. Johnson..... Agent
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., C. & S. Ry. 49 Independence Bldg., R. T. Fox... General Agent	Burlington Route, 230 South Jefferson Avenue
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Burlington Route 25 Pearl St., J. E. Swan, City Pass. and Ticket Agent	H. D. Page..... General Agent
DALLAS, TEXAS, Burlington Route, 701-2 Kirby Bldg. C. J. Rohwitz..... General Agent	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Burlington Route, 1420-6 South Penn Square
Northern Pacific Ry., 211 Southwestern Life Bldg.	W. S. Dewey..... General Agent
Chas. Sorg, Jr..... Southwestern Agent	Northern Pacific Ry., 1426 So. Penn. Square
DAVENPORT, IOWA, Burlington Route Foot of Perry St., M. H. Teed... Pass. and Tkt. Agt.	P. W. Pummill..... General Agent
DEADWOOD, S. D., Burlington Route, 48 Sherman St.	PITTSBURGH, PA., Burlington Route, 357 Fifth Ave. W. V. Taffner..... General Agent
J. L. Bentley... Division Freight and Passenger Agent	Northern Pacific Ry., 518 Park Building
DENVER, COLO., Burlington Route, 901 Seventh St.	R. J. Tozer..... General Agent
S. R. Drury... General Agent, Passenger Department	QUINCY, ILL., Burlington Route, 513 Hampshire St.
Northern Pacific Ry., 404 Iowa Nat'l Bank Bldg.	G. A. Shields... Division Freight and Passenger Agent
R. H. McCurdy..... Trav. Pass. Agent	SIOUX CITY, IA., Burlington Route, 516 Nebraska St.
403 W. Walnut St., Geo. R. Kline... Agent	P. J. Donahue..... General Agent
Burlington Route, Sixth and Market Sts.	ST. JOSEPH, MO., Burlington Route, 112 S. Fifth St.
A. M. Hixson..... Commercial Agent	J. D. Baker..... Division Passenger Agent
DETROIT, MICH. Burlington Route, 708 Free Press Building	A. E. Martin..... City Passenger Agent
T. P. Hinchcliff..... General Agent	ST. LOUIS, MO., Burlington Route, 324 N. Broadway
Northern Pacific Ry., 407 Free Press Building	E. J. Weynacht..... City Ticket Agent
Geo. Barnes..... General Agent	208 N. Broadway
GALESBURG, ILL., Burlington Route	J. G. Delaplaine... General Agent, Passenger Dept.
C. I. Twyman..... Division Passenger Agent	Northern Pacific Ry., 411 Olive Street
HANNIBAL, MO., Corner Third and Lyons Streets	R. K. Cross..... General Agent
T. L. Lawrence... Division Freight and Passenger Agent	ST. PAUL, MINN. Burlington Route, Jackson and Fourth Streets
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Burlington Route 11 South Meridian St.	S. L. Mentzer..... City Passenger Agent
C. W. Andrews..... General Agent	228 Railroad Bldg.
Your local railroad agent will gladly tell you about Burlington-Northern Pacific service, or write.	Ben W. Wilson... General Agent, Passenger Dept.
C. J. ROHWITZ, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.	Northern Pacific Ry., Fifth and Jackson Sts.
P. S. EUSTIS, Passenger Traffic Manager Burlington Route, Chicago, Ill.	M. R. Johnson... City Passenger and Ticket Agent
A. COTSWORTH, JR., Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.	J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Burlington Route, Chicago, Ill.
A. B. SMITH, Passenger Traffic Manager Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.	



## See Scenic Colorado On Your Yellowstone Tour Without Extra Rail Cost

ON a Burlington-Northern Pacific diverse-route Yellowstone Tour you have the advantage of enjoying a 641-mile mountain-panorama trip along the eastern slope of the Rockies, may visit Denver and the Colorado Springs—Manitou—Pikes Peak Region, without extra rail cost, and enjoy the following (and many other) inexpensive side trips in this "wonderland above the clouds":

Colorado Glaciers—\$8.55—from Denver.

Buffalo Bill's grave on Lookout Mountain—\$2.50—from Denver.

Denver's Mountain Parks—\$4.00—from Denver.

Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park—\$10.50—from Loveland.

Grand Lake—through Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park and over Continental Divide, returning via Berthoud Pass and Denver's Mountain Parks—\$25.50—from Loveland or Denver.

Georgetown Loop—\$3.95 daily (\$3.55 Saturday and Sunday, \$2.65 Sunday only)—from Denver.

Corona—\$5.00—from Denver.

Idaho Springs—\$2.70 daily (\$2.40 Saturday and Sunday, \$1.80 Sunday only)—from Denver.

Mesa Verde National Park—\$43.05—from Colorado Springs.

Cripple Creek District—\$3.00—from Colorado Springs.

Manitou (The Spa of the Rockies)—28 cents—from Colorado Springs.

Summit Pikes Peak (\$5.00 by Cog Road; \$5.50 by auto highway)—from Colorado Springs or Manitou.

High Drive, including North and South Cheyenne Canyons—\$3.00—from Colorado Springs or Manitou.

Royal Gorge—\$6.24 daily (\$4.20 Saturday and Sunday)—from Colorado Springs.

The fares quoted are subject to change without notice.



**Burlington  
Route**

